THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE, AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

RICHMOND—PRINTED (EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY) BY AUGUSTINE DAVIS, AT FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM—PAID IN ADVANCE.

No. 1132.] WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 17, 1803. [VOLUME XVIII.

I have for SALE, at my Mill, near the city of Richmond,

PLAISTER OF PARIS,

IN the lump, or ground, ready for manure or plaister, which will be sold low, and a considerable deduction made to those who purchase by the large quantity. RICHARD ADAMS.

August 12, 1803. 6mhs.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RUN AWAY from the subscriber in Petersburg, in Dinwiddie county, about a month ago, a

Negro Man named JACK,

of a yellow black, about 40 years old, of the middle size, speaks but bad English, stoops a little when he walks, and has a remarkable small lump a little below one of his ears; he was seen working as a labourer with a brick layer in Richmond last week, where he is well acquainted. He is a good painter and glazer, a good gardner and ditcher, a good butcher, and a most excellent manager of horses and driver of any sort of carriage; well skilled in sowing any sort of small grain, and a very good hand on board a boat or craft. I will pay TEN DOLLARS to any person who will put him in jail, so that I get him again: and all masters of vessels and boats are forbid employing him or carrying him out of the state, under the most severe penalty of the law. JOHN BAIRD.

August 9, 1803. ep3w.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT pursuant to an act of the last Virginia Assembly for the establishment of a town at Amherst Courthouse, by the name of *Cabellsville*, the LOTS thereof, both improved and unimproved, will be exposed to public sale, on the third Monday of September next, being the 19th day of the month, on twelve months credit—the purchasers are to give bond with good and sufficient security for the payment of the money, and in case punctual payments are not made, interest will be required thereon from the day of sale.

Also, may be rented, the TAVERN, at the aforesaid place, for a year or a term of years. Suffice it to say, the houses are large and well calculated for public entertainment: stableage sufficient for upwards of 100 horses. Few places in the U. States offer more advantages to an enterprising character than this, and therefore well deserves the immediate attention of the active and industrious who possess funds adequate to its support

For terms apply to the subscriber, living in the lower end of Amherst, near the town of Warminster. SAM. J. CABELL.

August 4, 1803. 4w.

JUST ARRIVED—A CARGO OF

PLAISTER OF PARIS,

(esteemed very good)

INCH PLANK,

AND

STONE LIME,

In half hhds.—For sale by

SAMUEL PAINE.

August 4th, 1803. 3w.

30 Dollars Reward.

Ran away on Monday the 20th June last, a NEGRO GIRL, called

SALLY,

LATELY the property of Mr. William Robertson, of Manchester. She is a tall, spare, black Girl, about twenty years old, stoops much, has very short knotty hair, which she attempts to make longer by platting; her nose turns up and is very thick at the end. Davy and Peter Norton, in Richmond or Manchester, are her uncles, by whom it is probable she is harbored.—She is a good semstress.

I will give the above reward to any person who will secure her in Jail so that I get her again.

JOHN GILLIAM.

Prince George, near Petersburg, July 15, 1803.

FOR SALE,

ANTIGUA RUM, 3d and 4th Proof.
French Brandy, 4th ditto.
Port Wine.
Peach Brandy, 3d Proof.
Apple ditto.
White Lead and Paint Oil.
A few barrels of Pork.
25,000 Slates.
400 bushels of Oats.
Cordage and Tar—by

JOHN FOSTER.

Richmond, 4th August, 1803. 4t

FOR SALE,

THE TENEMENTS belonging to Col. JOHN STEELE, in the City of Richmond, which consists of three half acre lots, adjoining that of the Rev. John D. Blair's, in a desirable part of the City. On the premises is a dwelling house, with two rooms on a floor, a Kitchen and Stable, with a number of fruit and ornamental trees, situate on the corner lot, and on one of the other lots is a small dwelling house.

Proposals for the same, will be received by Archibald Blair, Esq. or the subscriber, (but if not contracted for previous to Saturday the 20th of August next, will on that day be sold at public auction) who is duly authorised to make satisfactory titles to the purchaser or purchasers.

Ro. Gamble,
attorney for
Col. John Steele.

Richmond, July 11, 1803.

COMMITTED

TO this jail, an old NEGRO MAN, who says he belongs to Mathew Lee, of Prince George county. He appears to be about 60 years of age, has a bald head, and is about 5feet 7 or 8 inches high.—The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with according to law.

James Taylor, jailor.

Williamsburg, 20th July, 1803.

GILLIAT & KIRBY,

Have received by the late arrivals from London and Liverpool, their

SPRING GOODS,

with a choice assortmet of

IRISH LINEN;

Also, a few bales of best

TWILLED SACKING,

Which they are now selling at their usual low prices, for CASH or COUNTRY PRODUCE.

May 14, 1803.

☞ I shall depart for the Western Country on the first of next month. Those gentlemen who wish me to settle their taxes in Kentucky, or on the North West of the Ohio, will be pleased to deposit the amount of sums due on their respective tracts, with my commission and charges, at the Office of Messrs. Pickett, Pollard and Johnston. Attention is requested to this notice, as the situation of the subscriber compels him positively to declare, that he cannot, in future, be in advance, even for his best friends.

GEO. CLARKE.

August 3d, 1803.

STOLEN

Out of the subscriber's stable, on the night of the 21st April last, a

A BAY MARE,

ABOUT 14 hands high, and about 8 or 9 years old, has striped hoofs, with a few white hairs round one of the hind hoofs, a star in her forehead, intermixed with brown hairs. She is perhaps one of the fleetest nags for a quarter of a mile in this state; trots and gallops remarkably well, and carries her tail very strait. A reward of twenty dollars will be given for delivering the said Mare to me, living in Essex county, or for such information as she be obtained; and on conviction of the thief, and recovery of the Mare, fifty dollars.

JOSEPH BOHANNAN.

Essex county, June 24, 1803. 3mp

ADVERTISEMENT.

Henrico, May 30th, 1803.

NOTICE is hereby given, that there is a sum of money at command, belonging to the estate of Reuben George, deceased, late of Caroline county, which I am willing to pay as far as it will go to any persons who may have just and legal demands against the estate: And notice is also given, that I propose to render an account of my administration to the court of Caroline, which will sit in October next, or as soon afterwards as circumstances will authorise, at which time I propose to give up all the assets which may be in my hands in such manner as the court have and may direct: And notice is also given, that this advertisement will be plead in bar to any claim or demand which at any time hereafter may be set up against me, as administrator of the aforesaid estate.

REUBEN GEORGE, Adm'r.
of Reuben George, dec.

From the Gazette of the United States.

MANAGEMENT OF THE SINKING FUND.

No. 1.

The debates in the house of representatives, on Mr. Griswold's motion for inquiring into the proceedings of the commissioners of the sinking fund, have been published in this Gazette. The reasons for making the inquiry were decisive; and the resolution, moved by Mr. Griswold, was adopted. This produced the explanatory letter, of the 3d of March 1803, from secretary Gallatin—a document deemed of such importance that 2,000 copies were ordered to be printed for the use of Congress.

It is well known, that the commissioners of the sinking fund are "the president of the senate, the chief justice, the secretary of state, the secretary of the treasury, and the attorney general for the time being." But any three of them may form a board.—This was the case when it was determined to sell the bank shares belonging to the United States, in June 1802. The only commissioners then present were secretary Madison, secretary Gallatin, and attorney general Lincoln.

The secretary of the treasury is the efficient commissioner. The reports made to congress by the board of commissioners are founded on his reports made to the board. It is on him that the responsibility is devolved for the due administration of the finances. He gives directions for making disbursements from the treasury. He decides on the forms of keeping and stating the public accounts. He is the acting manager of the sinking fund. From him, therefore, may justly be demanded a satisfactory account of the monies applicable to the public debt.

His last report made to the board of commissioners, and by them reported to congress on the 5th of February 1803, was not satisfactory. Otherwise, it was superfluous to call on him for explanations.

Is a satisfactory account to be found in his explanatory letter? This has been printed since the rising of congress. It is an interesting document as it contains a formal statement of opinions now entertained by secretary Gallatin, with respect to the management of the sinking fund, under the act of the 29th of April 1802, entitled "An act making provision for the redemption of the whole of the public debt of the United States."

The act is famous, especially for its title, which was determined by yeas and nays One effect of the act is not disputed by secretary Gallatin. It increased the sinking fund to 7,300,000 dollars annually.—In the management of such a fund, the variations between accounts which have been rendered, the inaccuracy of estimates, the want of precise statements, of balances to be accounted for, are regarded, by secretary Gallatin, as *uninteresting and immaterial details.* We are told of the impossibility of settling or even rendering the account on the first week of February; although the 8th section of the same act, which increased the sinking fund, expressly requires the *particular annual account* to be "laid before congress on the first week of February in each year," and repeals "so much of any former act as directed such account to be laid before congress within fourteen days after their meeting."

We are also told of its being *presumable that some misconception has taken place in relation to the mode of conducting the business of the sinking fund.* According to the explanatory letter, *the disbursements out of the treasury shew, themselves, in what manner the money has been applied by the commissioners of the sinking fund.... There is not, and cannot be, in that respect, any unaccounted balance.* In this *mode of conducting the business*, it seems, the receipts and payments are co-existent and commixed so as completely to counteract each other, like acids and alkalies: Debts and credits are neutralized, the different items are charged and discharged by the same process, and no public officer is made accountable for the amount of the fund.

Is this what we are to understand by "bringing to a single department all accountabilities for money," as recommended by president Jefferson? The commissioners of the sinking fund have *formerly* thought it both possible and proper to render a regular account of receipts and payments, with a statement of the balance remaining in the hands of a public officer as their agent. The report made to congress in 1800, stated expressly, that "the [illegible] remained in the hands of the treasurer of the United States, as agent of the boards of commissioners, 169,087 dolls. and 4 cents." But the famous act *about the whole of the public debt* had not been passed.

ALFRED.

MANAGEMENT OF THE SINKING FUND.

No. 2.

"To effect the payment annually of seven millions three hundred thousand dollars, towards the final discharge of the whole debt," was the avowed object of the act of the 29th of April 1802. It increased the sinking fund to this amount, and made it "the duty of the secretary of the treasury, annually and in each year, to cause to be paid to the commissioners of the sinking fund the said sum of seven millions, three hundred thousand dollars." At the same time, it gave to the board of commissioners the superintendance of all payments on account of the *interest*, as well as the *principal*, of the present debts of the United States.

Under this act, the powers of the board of commissioners are extended, and correspondent duties are imposed on them. A succinct view of the public debt, and of the measures formerly adopted for discharging it, will illustrate the subject. The sinking fund was originally applicable to the capital sum or principal of the public debt; and, from its first establishment, has been under the direction of commissioners. Provision, however, was made for the regular payment of the interest, before a fund was established for sinking the principal. There were too general descriptions of the public debt....the foreign and domestic. The former had been contracted in foreign countries, and was payable in France, Spain, or the Dutch Netherlands. The domestic debt, as the expression imports, was payable within the United States.—With respect to the foreign debt, the principal of which was payable by instalments, it was well understood, that the instalments were to be paid at certain periods stipulated by contract. The acts of government, by which the faith of the United States was pledged to this effect, were morally and constitutionally obligatory. In this respect, the foreign debt of the United States was essentially distinguished from the domestic funded debt. No part of the latter was demandable at any stipulated period. The act of the 4th of August 1790, commonly called the funding act reserved to the government the option of paying an extinguishing annuity, not exceeding the rate of eight per cent. on the six per cent. and deferred stocks; but it contained no stipulation for the annual payment of this sum. The principal might be gradually reimbursed by paying the extinguishing annuity, if such should be the pleasure of the United States; but there was no obligation contracted with the creditors, to pay, at any given period, more than the stipulated interest. For reimbursing the principal, therefore, it was necessary to pass a particular law, regulating the amount of the reimbursements, and prescribing the times of payment. This took place in consequence of an official report, *containing a plan for the further support of* PUBLIC CREDIT, submitted to the house of representatives, by the head of the treasury department, in Jan. 1795. The principles of that report formed the basis of the act, of the 3d of March 1795, entitled "An act making further provision for the support of public credit and for the redemption of the public debt." That act made provision for paying the whole of the extinguished annuity on the funded six per cent. and deferred stocks, and directed the reimbursement of the six per cent. stock to commence on the first day of January 1796, and that of the deferred stock on the first day of January 1802. For this purpose an adequate fund was established. It was evident, however, that the proposed reimbursement, being originally optional with the government, could not be claimed by the respective creditors, in the same manner as they might claim their stipulated interests, or as the foreign creditors might claim their stipulated interest and instalments: A principal point with those who then conducted the affairs of the union was, therefore, to secure, by all the sanctions of which the subject is susceptible, an inviolable application of the fund according to its destination." As their intention was to extinguish the debt by making efficient provision for this purpose, they bound the government by a variety of engagements which were not contained in the original contract with the subscribing creditors. The fund was placed under the direction of the commissioners already described; the monies, constituting the fund, were declared to be *vested* the commissioners *in trust* for reimbursing the debt as the act prescribed; and the faith of the United States was pledged that the monies should *inviolably remain* so vested

until the reimbursement should be fully effected.—The object was, to clothe the fund with the character of *private property* holden *in trust* for the respective creditors, and thereby "to fix its destination unchangeably." Otherwise, it might be diverted by subsequent appropriations. For the contract with the creditors, under the funding act, contained nothing which bound the government to reimburse their debt in the proportions, and at the times, mentioned in the act of the 3d of March 1795 — This consideration bespeaks the wisdom, as well as the sincerity of those who adopted such efficacious provisions for guarding against any alienation of the fund. Hence, it was *vested* in a board of commissioners *in trust*...the *public faith was most solomnly pledged* for its inviolability....the terms of the trust were precisely defined....the application of the fund according to those terms was unconditionally enjoined on the commissioners.

To these provisions, a reference was had, undoubtedly, in framing the act of the 29th of April, 1802. This is to be presumed from the nature of the subject, as both acts contain provisions in relation to the public debt. It is also proveable with demonstrative certainty. On the 18th of December, 1801, Secretary Gallatin made a report to Congress on the subject of finance, and expressed his belief, that the sum annually applicable to the debt might be *confidently estimated at* 7,300,000 dollars. This report was referred to in an official letter, which he addressed to the chairman of the committee of Ways and Means on the 31st of March, 1802. In the letter he speaks of the necessity of making *for the debts intended to be discharged, as adequate provision as is made by the act of the 3d March, 1795, for the payment of the eight per cent. annuity on the six per cent. and deferred stocks, by vesting in the commissioners of the sinking fund such annual sum as will be equal to the proposed redemption, and by directing the commissioners to apply the same to the redemption of such debts. The provision*, says Secretary Gallatin, *will be determinate in its amount, simple in its execution, certain in its effect.* After which, referring to this report on the subject of finance, he mentions *the annual sum of* 7,300,000 *dollars as applicable to the payment of both principal and interest of public debt.* This letter, as appears from printed documents, was annexed to the report of the Committee of Ways and Means, accompanying the bill *about* the *whole* of the *public debt*, which was presented to the House of Representatives on the 9th of April 1802.

Let us now look at the famous act, which was approved on the 29th of the same month. Secretary Gallatin says, *The first section of the law makes an annual appropriation of* 7,300,000 *dollars.* So much is true. But there is something more than this in the first section. It enacts, *That so much of the duties on merchandize and tonnage as*, with the monies of the sinking fund therein described, *will amount to an annual sum of seven millions three hundred thousand dollars be and the same is yearly appropriated to the said fund; and the said sums are declared to be vested in the commissioners of the sinking fund, to be applied by the said commissioners to the payment of interest and charges, and to the reimbursement or redemption of the principal of the public debt.* Whether this clause of the section is drawn with mercantile, juridical, or grammatical accuracy, we need not pause to inquire. The *annual* sum of 7,300,000 dollars is *yearly appropriated* to the sinking fund, and *vested* in the commissioners, to be by them *applied to the interest and principal* of the debt, including charges. Before this act was passed, it does not appear to have been the prevalent opinion, that the annual payment of the interest accruing on a debt would sink the debt itself; and the commissioners of the sinking fund as such, were not directed to make payment of the interest leaving to the proper offices the duty of paying the interest according to contract, as was authorised by law before the sinking fund was established. The act of the March 3, 1795, contained the following provision, "All reimbursements of the capital or principal of the public debt, foreign and domestic, shall be made under the superintendance of the commissioners of the sinking fund." The famous act of the 29th of April, 1802, is different in substance and in style. These are its terms; at the beginning of the 3d section—"All reimbursements of the capital or principal of the *present* debt of the United States *including future* loans which may be made for reimbursing or redeeming any instalments or parts of the same, and *all payments on account of the interest* and charges accruing upon the said debt, shall be made under the superintendance of the commissioners of the sinking fund."

After all that we have now observed, we find Secretary Gallatin coming forward with an assertion to this effect—*There is nothing which binds the commissioners after they have paid the interest and principal falling due in any one year, to apply the remainder or surplus of the* 7,300,000 *dollars, if any, during the course of the same year.* Is it indeed so?—Do all the professions of those now in power amount, at length, to nothing more than this? If so, what single object of public utility is accomplished by the act of which they have boasted? The interest on the whole debt, the instalments of the foreign debt, the extinguishing annuity on the domestic debt, all were regularly paid before that act was passed. The act however, has one effect, which is practically admitted by Secretary Gallatin. The annual sum of 7,000,000 dollars he admits, is so appropriated that it *must go out* of the treasury every year; but at the same time, according to his doctrine, it is not requisite, that an equal amount of interest and principal should be discharged. The treasury, at all events, must be emptied of the money, although the United States are not freed from the debt

ALFRED.

LOST,

YESTERDAY evening, between Charles Winegardner's and Bacon Branch, a BUNDLE OF PAPERS, wrapped in white Bockram, which contained a Note given by Jos F. Price and Thomas Price, payable to the subscriber on the first day of May last: also sundry Clerk's Papers and Tickets, and other papers. A reward of THREE DOLLARS will be given to any person delivering the same to Messrs. Mitchell & Gardiner.

TIMOTHY GOODMAN.

August 12, 1803. oaw.w"

The Virginia Gazette.

—RICHMOND—

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 17, 1803.

RICHMOND PRICE CURRENT.

(Corrected Weekly.)

Tobacco,	34s6 *to* 45s *Cash.*
Wheat,	6s to 7s6 *do.*
Flour, Fine, from old wheat,	33s *do.*
Do. Sup. ditto.	30s *do.*
Do. do. from new wheat,	42s *do*
Corn	13s6 *do.*
Hemp, Clean,	45l *do.*
Iron,	33l *do.*
Whiskey,	3s6d *do.*
Bacon,	8d *do.*

—PORT OF RICHMOND—

—ENTERED—

Sloop Astrea, Pryer, Philadelpoia.

—CLEARED—

Sch. Rambling Fox, Robinson,	Norfolk.
Experiment, Reck,	New-York.
Aphia, Cleveland,	Boston.
Phœbe Ann, Smith,	New York.
Wealthy, Lewis,	Philadelphia.
Mary, Briggs,	Boston.
Sloop Industry, Barber,	New London.
James, Simmons,	Philadelphia.

☞ We will thank any of our friends who will send to this Office Nos. 1092 and 1105 of the Virginia Gazette, which are wanting to complete a file.

DIED]—A few days since, at Clover-Dale, in Augusta county, JAMES RIND, Esq. of this city, Attorney at Law.

The Examiner of the 13th current, contains upwards of two columns of invective against the Editor of the Virginia Gazette, for having published in his paper of the 6th, a piece containing some remarks on the election of Anthony New and John Taylor, copied from the Frederick-Town Herald, a paper which Mr. Jones stiles "*a violent tory print*," and which he says "the Editor of the Virginia Gazette ought to know, and does know to be false, "and therefore has incurred the censure of giving "currency to erroneous and illiberal opinions." As to any censure incurred by the publication from Mr. Jones, or any of the parties named in it, is a matter of little concern to the Editor of the Virginia Gazette. It is something strange that for a small mistake, Mr. Jones should charge the Editor of the Virginia Gazette with disseminating falsehoods, when he is so much addicted to doing so himself; for whenever a misrepresentation appears in Smith's National Intelligencer, or more properly Mr. Jefferson's paper, it is with avidity re-echoed by Mr. Jones, through the Examiner. It is true that Mr. Francis Corbin was *not a member of congress.* He was a candidate for that office. His talents were such as to entitle him to a preference. This was and is generally admitted. It is equally true that Col. Taylor did use his influence to the extent that has been published. Thus it is that a small mistake has been made, which being explained, appears to be very trifling and immaterial.

It is a matter of triumph to the Editor of this paper, that out of many hundred columns of original matter which we have published within the last year, its veracity has not been questioned in any other instance. This is taken from another paper, and when explained, appears to be nothing.

The following first appeared in the Trenton Federalist, and has since been pubished in an anti federal paper at New-York. It shews that the self styled organ of the public will, and his supporters, adherents, &c. receive severe blows in other quarters as well as here. If ever there was a time when all honest men of all parties ought to unite, for the purpose of acting towards this detestable sect as the common enemies of mankind, this is surely that time. We have engaged offensively and defensively, and rejoice to find ourselves assisted from so many quarters.

From the Trenton Federalist.

The Gibbet deals out a hard scolding to the federal editors for re-publishing anecdotes of Mr. Jefferson from Callender's paper. He may next undertake to call them to naught for copying too much from the Virginia Gazette, which first gave us the particulars of the *paper money undertaking.* The Gibbet-man tells us, that "a more debauched and depraved being (than Callender) seldom existed." We shall not dispute upon this point, as we have no personal knowledge of the man; but what renders it probable enough that Callender is not so good as he ought to be, is, that he has long been in habits of intimacy with the principal democratic leaders of Virginia. Mr. Jefferson has been his special patron and help-mate—it would therefore almost be a miracle, that Callender should be a good man. As soon as Mr. Jefferson came into the office of president, he remitted the fine which this "debauched and depraved being" had incurred by slandering Washington and Adams! The writings of this "debauched and depraved being" were highly extolled by Mr. Jefferson, in letters written to him with his own hand, wherein he says they are calculated to have the best effect. Mr. Jefferson subscribed sixteen dollars to encourage this "debauched and depraved being" to write paragraphs for the Aurora; he also gave this "debauched and depraved being" the sum of one hundred dollars for his useful labors in writing and printing the "Prospect before Us." You, Mr. Gibbet, certainly must have forgotten these *little circumstances*, when you said, "if the federal editors had either *honor or honesty*, they would scorn to become the retailers of such a vile manufacturer of calumny as Callender." You might as well tell Mr. Jefferson that he has neither *honor* nor *honesty*; aye, and Mr. Madison too, for he was likewise a retailer of "such a vile manufacturer," as long as it served his turn. He visited the prison of this "debauched and depraved being," and bought his "vile manufactures." But it is not on Callender's authority that the federal editors rely for the truth of his charges against Mr. Jefferson. Mr. Jefferson's friends plumply denied the assertion that he remitted Callender's fine; because, said they, it would be a violation of his oath, and for which he ought to be impeached; but the fact was instantly proved by the publication of *official documents*—yet they never impeached him for it, but directly turned about and *justified the measure!* They denied that he had given Callender one hundred dollars for writing the Prospect, wherein was contained the greatest abuse of general Washington, called him the *robber and ruin of his own army, &c. &c.*—but here again they were put to flight, for Mr. Jefferson's *own letters* have been brought forward and *proved the charge.* The *paper money tender* is now supported by the *same evidence.* Will they deny this also?

A letter from Capt. Pelor, dated Bordeaux, June 9, says—"60,000 French troops have marched to take possession of Portugal—but Spain has REFUSED them a passage through their country."

CHAUMETTE.

The French revolution presented many extraordinary instances of the caprices and versatality of human affairs. All old things were done away by the philosophic tales of those who had reared an imaginary system upon the perfectability of man. While these enthusiasts were solacing themselves in the success of their theories, acting with honor, sincerity and order, *they* were pursued as criminals—as enemies of mankind—they were arraigned—tried—condemned and executed, one after another, by another set, who treated man as a savage—as a monster—and they proved by their conduct that they thought so, because after having acted in concert to destroy some of the most irreproachable who ever figured on the stage of human life—men, over whom the tear of sympathy and affection is always ready to fall—after having destroyed these, they regularly sent to the same fate each other, until there does not remain of both sects a sufficient number to prevent, or to hold in check, the despotism which has succeeded both.

If the philosophers, theorists, jacobins, or rather bloodhounds, had spared the lives of each other—had been satisfied with the ascendency of votes, the power might have passed and repassed from one to the other, according to circumstances—but the guillotine and the cannon had so reduced and enfeebled each, that their united efforts were not sufficient to prevent the complete overthrow of both.

But let us return to Chaumette. This political maniac is the exact likeness of thousands who exist in this country. Full of ardour—full of zeal—acting under the delusions of an honest enthusiasm, they would perform, perhaps a similar career.—They would commence with honest intentions—they would proceed, until at last, circumscribed by crimes, they would seek their own personal safety by the destruction of their confederates. Fortunate indeed will it be for the people of this country, if they can take example—if they can be awed by that example—if they can be induced to question the theories which are propagated by numberless partizans—from the palace to the cottage—from the mitre to the stall.

All this is true. Thousands know it. Let us then avoid personal application—and let us close this disagreeable picture with Chaumette himself.

BIOGRAPHY.

Pierre Gasparine Chaumette, though a man of talents and an author, would haraly deserve notice, did not his life and the manner of his death hold out an awful warning against those principles which produced the overthrow of social order in France.

He was a native of the town of Nevers in the Orleanois; and as he rose to the office of recorder in Paris, few men excited more attention in France for a time, or had a more hateful task to perform, during the most tragical part of the revolution than Chaumette. He had been bred to the sea; but not relishing that life, and failing to obtain expected preferment therein, he quitted it, and lived by the use of his pen, which he certainly knew how to manage more to his profit than the compass. He could, however, speak better and more fluently, than he could write. He had also been employed as a librarian and amanuensis to a dignitary of the church, in the diocese of Nivernois; but at the commencement of the troubles in France, he was actually a clerk to an attorney, and occasionally wrote for the newspapers, as well as trifles for the stage. He was one of the chief disciples of Camille Desmoulins, and among the first who put the tricoloured cockade in his hat just before the taking of the Bastile.

He greatly out-ran that apostle in zeal for the new faith; for when Camille was composing the first number of his *Vieux Cordelier*, with the hope of tranquilizing the overheated imaginations of the leaders of that great event, and tempering the public rage against the real or supposed enemies of the new order of things, Chaumette was still farther inflaming it, and directing it in vengeance against particular individuals. It was Chaumette that instigated the commune of Paris to demand the trial of the queen, and he was of the committee which prepared the charges and regulated the evidence against that ill-fated woman. He was himself a witness too against her at the revolutionary tribunal, and undertook to reprimand M. la Tour Dupin, lately war minister to Louis XVI. for not exposing those parts of Antoinette's conduct, which it was insisted on, he was privy to or acquainted with.

The most infamous part of Chaumette's conduct on that occasion was, his accusing the queen of an incestuous connexion with her son. Even the horrid tribunal was shocked at this insinuation, of which the author became instantly the object of almost universal abhorrence; and Robespierre himself, under whose auspices Chaumette was believed to act, grew outrageous when he was told of a charge so scandalously absurd. "The fool! (exclaimed he) was it not enough that he had proved her a Messalina, but he must make her an Agrippina too!" Of proof indeed there was not much; and the severest enemy of the beautiful Antoinette, if his mind be not wholly warped by prejudice, will admit, by these brethren in iniquity she was murdered under the form of a revolutionary trial.

Robespierre had sense enough to see that this abominable conduct of Chaumette would hurt the cause in which they were both embarked; and for that reason he never forgave him, though he allowed the zeal to continue to operate on inferior objects, till it whelmed the zealot himself in ruin.—Chaumette now had credit with none but the very *scum* of the revolution; and such a recrementitious matter will always be thrown off in national ebullitions of this kind.

Robespierre was at this time in the very zenith of his power, yet Chaumette moved such a proposition in the full commune, as gave reason to many to believe he would set up as his rival in the city.—This daring motion was for uniting all the heads of the 48 sections of Paris in one council; a measure that would have superceded the force of the legislature itself, if not its authority. This was a project conceived in common with the famous Hebert, Momoro, and Mazuel, and would have been aided in its execution by the daring Rousin, who at that time commanded a body of *arme revolutionaire.*

How far Robespierre was apprised of or approved the scheme, does not appear. Any shrewd observers of what was passing, seemed satisfied that it was to have been only a prelude "to the swelling act" that was to follow, when the hero of the piece was to have been in full play. The majority of the convention saw through the veil which covered the workings of the plot, and anticipated their own danger, should it be carried into effect. They, therefore, without loss of time, annulled the proceedings already had in it, and declared all to be rebels who should persist therein. Chaumette appeared to put a good face on the correction. He told the commune on its next meeting, that his proposition must be relinquished; for that the convention, with a voice paternal, though severe, had stamped with nullity their former resolution, and that it became them, like dutiful children, to submit. Hebert Momoro, and Mazuel, were soon after accused as traitors, imprisoned, tried, and executed; but Chaumette survived a short time longer, as his enemies thought it safer to wear away by degrees the remaining popular partiality for him before he should be struck at. He was taken up, however, on the 26th of March 1794, under a charge of conspiring, with the foregoing men, against the government, and guillotined on the 13th of April following, without the smallest effort, on the part of Robespierre, to save him. Such is the gratitude and such the friendship of minds filled with universal philanthrophy and the rights of man—That Chaumette and Robespierre were closely linked together, is known to all who are not strangers to the transactions of that time; but when the latter had risen to dictatorial power on the shoulders of the former, he kicked him, like a useless scaffold, from under his feet.

Chaumette said at the place of execution, that the revolution had inflamed his imagination, and at times intoxicated his brain, from the two free gratification of his vengeance for the personal injuries he had received. He said also, that three instances had come to light of his aristocratic and inveterate enemies attempting his life; and that a desire of reprisal, in which he conceived the commonwealth in a measure involved, made him seek all occasions for arrogating power; but that he never cherished an idea of possessing any permanent authority, not even of a secondary or subordinate nature. That the revolution intoxicated his brain, is doubtless true; but that he never aspired to permanent authority, is an infamous falsehood.

COMMUNICATION.

A piece of conduct which some of our young Clerks were guilty of a few nights since, well deserves the reproach of scandal. Instead of attending to their employers' business, they are forming machinations and contrivances in the day, how they shall proceed in their mischievous projects after night. The first of this rudeness appeared from a couple of merchants' signs being very much disfigured one morning, with lamp-black and other materials, prepared for the express purpose; and the night following they repeated the same rudeness, and defaced almost every sign on the Brick Row, without much distinction. It is a practice which, if often tolerated, will grow into an evil, which will be difficult to suppress; and it is a practice which every man of reflection would shrink from with horror and dismay. A man of sense labors with delight to discover himself a man of steadiness, and a man of business, observing also proper decency and decorum, and keeping in view the principles of virtue and rectitude. Would not these young men have been much better employed in looking over their employer's business, who had confided much to their trust and fidelity, than committing such outrages? Or if they had amused themselves in reading, it would have been much more to their advantage. Are they not to be pitied? Yes! that human nature will run into such lengths and extremes. It would be proper to mention the names of those implicated in this outrage, if it was not for injuring the feelings of their relatives, (for they can have none themselves) in order that the line of discrimination should be drawn between young men of good order and morality, and those of such vile and base principles. It is also to be lamented, that the City Guard is so worthless, that they did not check them in their career, by exercising that authority with which the police has invested them, when they saw, and could even relate the name of each of them the day following. If they had done what they are required to do, those young birds might have been seen at ten o'clock the next day in the cage—a place fit only for such characters. It may be presumed that the writer has received some injury from these young men; but very differently from that. The writer acts in the capacity of a Clerk himself. He only writes from motives which ought to actuate every man, who wishes to promote good order, to maintain and support the pillars of society.

Y. X.

Captain Thomas, arrived at N. York from St. Johns, (N. B.) informs, that he went into Holme's Hole on the 4th inst. and that the ship Juno of Boston, had just arrived there from C. Francois with Gen. Rochambeau and his friends on board, they having made their escape from St. Domingo.

THE HAY-MARKET GARDENS,

On Friday evening last, were honored with a brilliant assemblage of Ladies and Gentlemen, to attend Mr. SULLY's Equestrian Performances.—His horses, never before exhibiting in public, the music, glare, and bustle of the aud ence caused one of them to be somewhat scared, which prevented his going through some of the different manœuvres announced in the bills. With respect to himself, (whose active powers are well known) we believe he gave universal satisfaction. The company, after the performance, retired to the Ball-Room, and partook of every necessary refreshment. Music was provided for dancing, and the amusements of the evening ended with conviviality.

We are authorised to announce to the public, that Mr. Sully will not repeat his performance 'till his horses are properly trained and broken, when timely notice will be given, and every exertion will be made to secure the patronage of an indulgent public.

The Lights, which were handsomely arranged for illuminating the Gardens, were prevented from burning, owing to the wind being too high.

PHILADELPHIA August 6.

Extract of a letter from Cape-Francois, dated July 15, received at New-York.

"This colony in the greatest disorder expecting war every moment. Three 74,s and six English frigates blockade this port, and take every French vessel bound in or out. The duty is taken off all American produce, and a few importations.—There is two 74's and 4 frigates in this port, preparing to leave this for France; a hot press has taken place both on shore and in the harbour, for to supply the French ships in this port, which I understand will sail in four or five days, when I expect to hear of a hot engagement. All the French shipping have been out of Jeremie, and sent to Jamaica. The French frigate Creole has been captured by an English 74, and ordered for Jamaica the 5th inst.—She was off the Mouta when captured, in company with a sloop of war, which got into the Mouta with the loss of her main-most,

"American produce high and in demand—Flour 12 dollars by the cargo, Beef 16 do. Pork 20 do. Rice 9 do. Codfish 7 per quintal, do.—Lumber, Boards, white pine, 30 dollars per M. do. do-pitch pine 35, Shingles 6 per M.

"Hostile preparations are making here, and should war commence, it is determined not to give up the place until overpowered by superior force. They are fitting out 4 Privateers in this port which are now manned and only wait for orders.

"A number of Brigand Barges are out, which makes it dangerous for unarmed vessels to go up the Bite—not a French vessel can go out."

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The present may justly be considered as the most important and interesting period that the world ever beheld. Should we revert to the page of history, and survey the various scenes that are there unfolded, from the remotest ages, in vain shall we look for a situation of affairs that portend greater events. To the observing mind it affords an unbounded field for reflection and improvement.

The direful noise of war has just been hushed—when the unwelcome sound again invades the ear. The circumstances attending the present European contest predict the accomplishment of events that will astonish the world.

England confiding in her gigantic naval force, which has for ages constituted her lord of the waves; bolstered up by national pride and remarkably jealous of the least infringement on her rights, will never, unless the most abject necessity compels her, yield to her ambitious rival.

France relying upon the numbers and value of well-tried veterans; the unequalled success which they had hitherto experienced; and placing the most unbounded confidence in the renowned Bonaparte, who unsatisfied with empire already obtained through seas of blood, pants for universal dominion; who, possessing a principle of ambition that would grasp the world, is determined to abridge the power of his rival, or sacrifice his life in the attempt; entertains confident hopes of success. On a superficial view, at least, the destruction of one or the other country is inevitable. To pretend however, to predict the event of the present war, would be presumptive: expectation is on the wing; and to suppress the rising enquiry would be criminal; for it would prove that to the cause of humanity and to the interests of benevolence we were wholly indifferent. The eyes of the world behold the commencement of the mighty scene with anxiety, expecting that events hitherto unequalled in magnitude will result therefrom.

[*Chronicle.*]

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August 10.

New-York Fever.—It is with the utmost concern we publish the following melancholy account of the progress of the fever in New-York. We do it under the hope, that it will add to the diligence of our Board of Health; and we sincerely pray, that the measures now pursuing in New-York may succeed in eradicating this malady. *(Phil. Gaz.)*

From our Correspondents.

"New-York, August 9.

"Since our last, we have had a very unfavorable change of weather, which has increased the fever. Seventeen cases were reported yesterday, and two deaths. The alarm increases, and the weather continues cloudy, close, and exceeding damp. To-morrow we shall have a report from the health-office.

"The mayor has, this morning, recommended to the inhabitants residing between Old Slip and Fly Market, and South of Pearl-street, immediately to evacuate their houses."

From England.—By the Packet, we have received from our correspondent in London, papers of that city to the 8th of June, from which we this day make numerous extracts, and shall continue in future numbers to select the most valuable of their contents.

Our correspondent, under date of 6th June, says:—

"I have this moment learnt, from what is called unquestionable authority, that there is to be a loan of *thirteen millions!*"

Our correspondent adds, that the Three Sisters, captain Smith, for this port, was to sail from London on or about the 12th of June, in ballast.

On the 3d of June, a debate took place in the house of Lords, relative to the conduct of ministers on the motion of Earl Fitzwilliams; and on the succeeding day, the same subject, on the motion of Mr. Patten, was discussed in the House of Commons. In the former, the question for censuring the ministers was negatived *without a division*: in the latter, the question was determined as follows:

For the ministers,	275
Against	34
Majority	241

It appears that Malta is visited by the plague.

Steel's Navy List, June—Total of ships, frigates, sloops, &c. in commission—327; 72 of which are of the line.

NEW-YORK, August 9.

The British Packet Townsend, capt. Dodds, arrived at this port yesterday from Falmouth. She left there on the 13th June, and brings London papers to the 9th. They contain no intelligence particularly important.

It was reported at Falmouth, the day before the Packet sailed, that the British frigate Doris, capt. Pearson, had fallen in with and engaged two French frigates, one of which he captured after a very severe action. Captain P. lost his arm and 28 men. The Doris had taken in the British channel, a few days before, the French frigate Sylph, from St. Domingo for France, and sent her into Plymouth.

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The captain of the True American, from Salon, informs us that a Tripolitan brig of 16 guns, commanded by a Scotchman, was cruizing off Cape de Gatt, in the Mediterranean. Markets at Barcelona dull; flour 7 dollars.

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By the brig Minerva, captain Main, we have received a file of Bordeaux papers to the 10th, and Paris to the 5th June; from which the following articles are translated:

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Berlin, May 24.

Citizen Lasoret, minister extraordinary from the French Republic, has had a first audience of his majesty, who received him very graciously.

For these two weeks great activity prevails in our department of foreign affairs. Couriers are frequently dispatched to Paris, Petersburg, Vienna and London. It appears this correspondence is relative to the fate of Hanover. Our court, so far from wishing to have that country taken possession of, as had formerly been the case, is desirous of having it protected from invasion. This has been manifested to the French Government, from whom an answer is hourly expected.

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Genoa, May 19.

A vessel arrived at this port, brings the distressing intelligence that the plague had made its appearance at Malta, and has committed dreadful ravages; more than 60 men of the garrison died every day, and the disorder has communicated to the inhabitants. The King of the two Sicilies has caused a cordon of troops to be established in order to prevent all intercourse between Malta and Scicily.—*(Extract from the Official Journal.)*

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Vienna, May 21.

Couriers between Vienna, Paris and Berlin are of late very frequent.

It is now positively affirmed that the journey of his majesty to Callicia, and the interview of the three sovereigns which was to be the consequence, will not take place. Our monarch will content himself this year with the journey to Bohemia, which is to be effected only about the 20th of next month, the Elector of Salburg not being expected before that time at Prague. From this new disposition there will not be any great assemblage of troops, but only some small camps of exercise in each province. Our court seems desirous to avoid every appearance of military preparations, which might give rise to misrepresentations or false conjectures. It may therefore fully be depended upon that whatever may be the issue of the differences betwixt France and England, Austria will observe the most strict neutrality, and if it ever takes an active part it will be in the quality of a mediator only. It is even reported, in order to prevent the effusion of blood, and its quality for guarantee for the independence of the order of Malta, it offered its mediation at the same time with the Emperor of Russia.

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Paris, June 3—5.

The counsellor of state, prefect of police, has this day issued his orders for building gun-boats in Paris, with the funds now deposited at the office of the secretary general of his prefecture.

In consequence of an arrete of the prefect of Main-et-Loire, a subscription has been opened at the secretary's office of the prefecture of that department the proceeds of which are to be employed for the building of a frigate that shall be named *Main et Loire.*

They write from Milan, that the most part of the English that were at Leghorn, and in all the other cities of Italy, have departed from thence with all their effects.

On the first of June, the military, members of the conservative senate, the legislative body and the tribunate met at Tivola to dine together. It may easily be considered that the interest of the country and the present circumstances have occupied all minds and warmed all hearts. At the dessert the following toasts were drank:

1. The republic; 2. Bonaparte the great; 3. The second and third consuls; 4. Harmony between the great powers and between all Frenchmen: 5 Government friendly to peace; 6. The liberty of the seas; 7. The prosperity of commerce; 8. The armies of the Republic; 9. The brave who shall first descend upon the territory of the violator of treaties.

The Conservative Senate has decreed, that there should be levied upon the salaries of the members of the senate, the sum necessary for building with the least delay, a first rate ship of war.

The English who are prisoners at Rouen, are ordered to present themselves every Sunday to the commandant of the place.

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(Extract from the Moniteur.)

Paris, June 4, 1803.

Entrance of the French army into Hanover, and proclamation of General Mortier to the Hanoverians.

General Mortier, commander of a body of troops, marched from Coeverden, whither he had established his head-quarters, on the 26th May. On the 28th an Hanoverian battalion evacuated the Bishoprick of Osnaburg.

General Mortier, having had knowledge of the proclamation of the king of England, answered to it with the following:

Edward Mortier, *Lieutenat General, Commander in Chief, to the inhabitants of the Electorate of Hanover.*

Hanoverians, an army enters upon your territory; it comes, not to spread consternation but to cut off that portion of the continent you inhabit from a government which is an enemy to the tranquility of Europe, and which glories in trampling under foot every principle of the rights of the people and of civilized nations.

The First Consul, faithful to the sentiments of moderation and humanity, which distinguish him as eminently as his political and military virtues, has without effect, exhausted every means of conciliation to prevent a rupture.

The king of England, faithless, to his most sacred engagements, has dishonored his signature by refusing to evacuate Malta, as he had solemnly pledged himself to do by the treaty of Amiens; he has given the signal of hostilities, and from that moment he becomes alone responsible before God and man for the calamities which the scourge of war might draw on the states under his dominion.

I am informed that proclamations dictated by the most blind fury, have been made to you for the purpose of drawing you into a contest which must be foreign to your inclination; guard yourselves from an aggression as silly as it would be useless, and of which you alone would be victims.

Hanoverians, I promise you safety and protection, if, consulting your true interest, you seperate your cause from that of a Sovereign, who, breaking off all ties of good faith, has by that very act, freed you from the very attachment which you might have thought you owed him.

The most severe discipline shall be observed among the troops under my command. Your persons, your properties shall be respected; but in return, I require from you such conduct as is to be expected from a peaceable people.

EDWARD MORTIER.

—

LONDON, June 6.

Admiral De Winter has been ordered to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope with his squadron with all possible expedition.

Official notice has been sent from the Batavian Government to our Post Office, that the communication with this country must be at an end, as they are longer permitted to send the mails.

June 10—We stated on Wednesday, that advice had been received of the French troops being on the point of entering Bremen; and yesterday we mentioned a report which had reached us, of the enemy being also on their march to Cuxhaven. We have now to inform our readers, that authentic advices reached town yesterday, of the former place (which belongs to his Britannic majesty) having been taken possession of by a republican force on the 2d inst. and that a strong detachment was at the same time in full march towards Hamburgh. These proceedings, it is scarcely necessary for us to observe, are a part of the system adopted by France, for excluding the commerce of this country from every part of the continent. Prussia, it is said, without taking any part whatever in the contest, will content herself with forming a cordon of observation along the boundaries of her own territories; and the naval armaments in the ports of Russia, the same accounts state, are preparing upon the pure principle of an armed neutrality.

June 11—The amount of the loan for the service of the present year is to be only twelve millions, including three millions for Ireland. Besides the taxes necessary for paying the interest of this sum, there will, however, be levied a tax of 5 per cent. on incomes of every description, whether arising from landed, funded, or any other specie of property; but some abatement is to made in favour of that arising from manual labour. These supplies, though great, it must be obvious to all, are rendered indispensible by the existing circumstances, and will, we doubt not, be granted with cheerfulness, as the means of enabling his majesty to support the honor and interest of the state. Forty thousand additional seamen, including eight thousand marines, were last night voted by the House of Commons.

Yesterday the different Gentlemen concerned in Lists for the Loan Lotteries of the present year.—waited on the Minister, to confer relative to the sum to be borrowed, and the mode by which it is to be obtained. About twelve o'clock, the Minister sent for them into the Parlour at Downing street, where he was attended by the Governor and Deputy Governor of the Bank and Mr. Vansittart,

Mr. Addington stated, that the sum he should want would be 12 millions, viz. nine millions for England, and three for Ireland. He was in hopes, he said, that he should have been able to have done with less, and flattered himself that would be the case; but, in the present instance, the taxes he meant to propose could not be collected in time to answer the exigencies of the state. He, at the same time thought it proper to state, that it was his intention to propose to Parliament to raise a very large sum within the year by strong taxes; and, he trusted every Gentleman present would think it advisable so to do. It was also proper for him to state what were his intentions respecting Exchequer Bills. There were, he said, five millions voted in the spring of last year, 4,000,000 about Christmas, and 5,000,000 this spring; but they had not all been issued. His intention was to pay off the first five millions, to let the other stand over, to issue 5 millions more, to take a vote of credit for 2,500,000*l.* and, in case the Bank should not think it right to continue the 1,500,000, which they held, he should in that case be obliged perhaps, to issue 1,500,000*l.* in lieu of them; which would, in other words be borrowing nine millions on Exchequer Bills, and paying off ten millions.

He proposed to raise his loan of twelve millions, if agreeable, by giving for every 100*l.* 70*l.* Consols, 70*l.* Reduced; and to take the bidding on the least sum in Deferred Stock, and to allow 5 per cent. for prompt payment.

An objection was started to Deferred Stock making a part, as it was already a heavy and unsaleable Stock in the market.

Mr. Addington then, with the consent of all parties, agreed that the loan should be raised in the following manner:—For every hundred subscribed the subscribers to have

80*l.* 0s. 0d. Consols
80*l.* 0s. 0. Reduced

And those who would take the least sum of Long Annuity to be the purchaser. The interest of the Consols to commence from the 5th of July, and that of the Reduced and Annuities from the 5th of April, 1803; 5 per cent. for prompt payment, which from the 15th of June (the day of the first deposit) to the 23d of December, (the day of the last payment) makes 2*l.* 6s. 7d per cent. being 187 days.

They payments to be made as follows:—

17 June, Deposit	-	10 per cent.
22 July,	-	10
19 August,	-	15
16 September,	-	15
21 October,	-	20
10 November,	-	15
23 December,	-	15
		100

The public bodies to have their usual proportion out of the twelve millions, which is as under:

	£
Bank of England - -	500,000
India Company - -	300,000
Royal Exchange - -	200,000
London Assurance - -	200,000
South Sea Company - -	200,000
Trinity House - -	100,000
Bank of Ireland - -	200,000
	1,700,000

The Minister said, the taxes would be heavy, and that he should raise them within the year, chiefly on excise and customs: on Landed property, Real and Personal property, and Income arising from whatever source; but that from labour not to pay equal to that arising from property.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer gave notice, that he wished to see such gentlemen as were desirous of contracting for the Lottery, on Thursday next, in order to confer upon the business, and proposed that the bidding should take place on the following day.

At the average prices of the Funds, yesterday, the proposed loan would be nearly as follows:

80 Consols, 57¼	46
80 Reduced, 57¼	46
About 10s. Long Annuities, at 17 years purchase,	100 10
Discount, - - - - - - - -	3 10
	L. 104 0

The lowest window tax in the new regulations is 6s. where there are only six windows, and the highest 83*l.* per ann. except the number of windows exceeds 180. For one carriage 10*l.* for nine and upward 15*l.* each. For all such chaises drawn by one horse 5 guineas each; drawn by two horses 7 guineas; every post chaise let to hire eight guineas. Coach-makers to pay a licence of 5 shillings per year, and 10s. for every two-wheeled carriage built by them. For one horse 2*l.* per annum; for 19 four guineas each. Horses belonging to farmers paying a rack-rent of 20*l.* a year, 6d. each. For one dog 6s. per annum, for two and upwards 10s. Every horse dealer in the metropolis 20*l.* per annum, in the country 10*l.* The hair-powder and armorial bearing duties remain unaltered.

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MONTEGO-BAY, JULY 9.

The Ann, from London, touched at Nevis, where information had been received from St. Kitts, that two french frigates and two transports, with troops, had been detained at Barbadoes by our men of war.

We are happy to inform the public, that a French sloop of war, a brig apparently full of troops, and a schooner, prizes to our squadron, are at present in the offing proceeding for Port Royal.—*Eight o'clock.*

A letter received from Kingston by the last post mentions, that the homeward bound fleet, consisting of near 70 sail, were off Cape Donna Maria on the 26th ult. with six sail of the line, who were to see them safe through the passage.

Chesterfield, August 8th, 1803.

Thomas Cheatham, D. S.

Proper for the Windsor chair-making business;

A VALUABLE Lathe; a parcel of Poplar Plank; fashioned Timber, of different kinds; several dozens Chairs; a vast quantity of Rounds, Sticks, &c. ready prepared for putting together; eight pair of Window Blinds, with a number of other articles too tedious to mention. The sale will begin at twelve o'clock, for ready money, to fatisfy several attachments for rent, &c.

TOOLS,

On Thursday the 18th instant, at a shop lately occupied by Joseph Childress, near the Swan Tavern, a Great variety of

TO BE SOLD,

TO BE RENTED,

For three years, and immediate possession given.

THAT handsome TENEMENT in the city of Richmond, (which is in complete order) whereon Mr. William Moncure at present resides.—For terms apply to him, or to the subscriber in Manchester.

W. CLAIBORNE.

August 10, 1803.

To be Sold,

Upon such credit as will accomodate any reasonable purchaser, and if not SOLD will be LET to a good tenant on a long lease,

The Norwich Mills and Lands in

the county of Henrico, twelve miles below the city of Richmond, upon Four Mile creek, about a mile from its juncture with James River.

THE Mills are worked by over shot water wheels, 16 feet diameter and 8 feet head of water, double geared three pair of excellent burr stones, and one pair of remarkable good stones for grinding of Indian corn. The whole Mills have been newly rebuilt, upon the most approved construction, with all the late improvements in the machinery—'Tis believed that the Mill house, as well for size and convenience, is unexceptionable—This Mill, though built on the bank of the creek, can never be affected by high freshes, which are sometimes ruinous to Mills; she is supplied with water by two long Canals; one from Four Mile creek, the other from a smaller creek called Bailey's. They unite the water of those streams in a natural reservoire, or basin, about 200 feet from the Mill.—There is an excellent brick bake-house, with two large ovens—a good house for the proprietor, or manager; also, a store and compting-room, comfortable houses for Millers, Bakers, and Coopers. A boat may load at the Mill door with two hundred barrels of flour, and the largest ship that navigates James River can load in a safe harbour within one mile of the Mill—The whole land contains about 500 acres—'Tis of good quality, and a full proportion of it excellent meadow land—about one half of it is in woods and well timbered, having been carefully preserved. Separate and distinct from the houses attached to the mill, there is a complete set of houses for the accomodation of a gentleman farmer—I will sell or lease the whole; or, if it be the more agreeable, the Mill and appendages only, with a sufficient quantity of ground to render them perfectly convenient in that respect. The neighbourhood of the Mills is a farming country, settled by independent people. There is about 30,000 bushels of wheat annually raised as near if not nearer to those Mills, than any other market.

Mr. William Pennock, at Norfolk, and Mr. Charles Myers, at Baltimore, are furnished with the terms and conditions of a sale or lease of the Mills and Land; so that any one convenient to either of them may obtain the necessary information previous to the trouble of viewing the premises, upon application to them, or to the subscriber at the city of Richmond.

Mr. Samuel Ellison, who lives at the Mills, will shew the whole to any one who may apply to him for that purpose; he expresses an inclination to undertake the management, and a small interest in the business, if it can be made mutually agreeable. Letters addressed to me, by post, will be duly attended to.

David Ross.

Richmond, August 2, 1803.

☞ The Mills above mentioned will be found to answer the description of them—I have for some time been engaged in the manufacture of Flour, on a small scale; and if, agreeable to the purchaser or lessor of the above property, I would undertake the management and engage a small interest in the business as a partner.

S. ELLISON.

4w.

ALL persons that have Claims against the estate of EVAN RAGLAND, dec'd, are hereby desired to bring them forward properly authenticated, on or before the 22d day of August next, at which time I shall attend at the late dwelling house of said Ragland, upper end of Hanover county, near Brown's Tavern, and shall on that day dispose of so much of the estate as may be sufficient for the payment of such claims as are then produced.—This advertisement will be plead in bar of any that may be made after that time, as I shall close my Executorship and deliver up the estate to the Legatees.

Garland Thompson, Ex'r.

22d July, 1803. [12awk4t]

Notice.

RICHMOND, JULY 18, 1803.

ALL persons having claims against the Estate of *Miller W. McCraw*, dec'd, late of the city of Richmond, are requested to bring them in properly authenticated, on or before the first day of September next, when I intend making a final settlement of the Estate—and delivering it over into the hands of Mrs. Benj. Toler, administrator to the estate of Mrs. Peggy G. McCraw, dec'd. and guardian to her infant child.

Those who may not avail themselves of this notice, may by law be excluded from all benefit of the estate.

ROBERT GWATHMEY, Adm'r.
of Miller W. McCraw, dec'd.
12awt8.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, FIFTH CIRCUIT
Virginia district.
May term, 1803.

James Hopkirk, surviving partner of Alexander Spiers, John Bowman and Company, Against Plaintiffs, } In Chancery.
Christopher McConnico and James Campbell, John Grayson and Conrade Webb, executors of Thomas Shore, deceased, and Andrew J. McConnico, Defendants,

THE defendant Christopher McConnico not having entered his appearance and given security according to a rule of this Court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the said defendant is not an inhabitant of this district: On the motion of the plaintiff by his counsel, *it is ordered*, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next term & answer the plaintiff's bill: & that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some one of the newspapers published in the city of Richmond for two months successively, and posted up at the front door of the Capitol of the said city.

A Copy—Teste,

James Blagrove, D. C.

A FEW COPIES OF

Hening's Virginia Justice,

ForSale at this Office.

Cumberland County June Court, 1803.

William Fupua, Plaintiff, against, Claibourne Bowles, and Anderson Bowles, and Nathan Bowles, which two latter are executors of Gideon Bowles, deceased; defendants. } In Chancery.

THE defendant Claibourne Bowles not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of Assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the Court that he is not an inhabitant of this State; on the motion of the Complainant, by his counsel, IT IS ORDERED, That the said defendant, Claibourne Bowles, do appear here on the fourth Monday in October next, and answer the Complainant's bill, or the bill will be taken for confessed; and that a copy of this order be forthwith published in the Virginia Gazette for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Court-house of this county.

A Copy—Teste,

Miller Woodson, c.

Cumberland County June Court, 1803.

Edward Matthews, Plaintiff, against, Claibourne Bowles, and Anderson, Bowles, and Nathan Bowles, which two latter are executors of Gideon Bowles, deceased, Defendants. } In Chancery.

THE defendant Claibourne Bowles not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of Assembly and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the Court that he is not an inhabitant of this State; on the motion of the Complainant by his Counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant Claibourne Bowles, do appear here on the fourth Monday in October next, and answer the Complainant's bill, or the bill will be taken for confessed; and that a copy of this order be forthwith published in the Virginia Gazette for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Court-house of this county.

A Copy—Teste,

Miller Woodson, c.

Mr. Claibourne Bowles,

SIR,

AS you are not an inhabitant of this State, I take this mode to inform you that I shall at William George's tavern, in the upper end of Goochland county, on the second Saturday in August next, between the hours of ten in the morning and sun set, proceed to take the testimony to establish my claim depending in suit in the Chancery side of Cumberland Court, against you, where you may attend or not as you think proper.—Yours,

EDWARD MATTHEWS.

Goochland, 4th July, 1803.

UNION TAVERN.

THE subscriber wishes to inform the public that he is now in possession of that well well known stand, so long and so justly considered the most elegible in town, for the purpose for which he intends it; its situation as a Coffee-House, stands unrivaled, from its convenience to the Post-Office; its contiguity to the Capital, must always render it an object to those gentlemen who have public business to transact, while its elevated situation in the most desirable part of the city, under the hill, will he hopes, ever make it agreeable to ALL who consult their own comfort. These local advantages joined to the strict attention which he intends always to bestow, will, he flatters himself, insure him that proportion of the public patronage, which it shall be his constant study to deserve.

J. H. LYNCH.

Richmond, Feb. 22, 1803.

HUNGARS PARISH,

IN the county of Northampton and state of Virginia, having become vacant by the death of the late Rector, Dr. McCroskey, the Vestry of the Parish, through their Church Wardens, have an opportunity of offering to a Minister of the Protestant Episcopal Church, this valuable Glebe.

This Glebe, to which is annexed 12 valuable slaves, contains 1600 acres of land; has been managed with a fostering hand by the late occupant, and will be found by his successor in a state of neatness and repair highly honorable to his taste and attention. The improvements consist of a good old fashioned brick dwelling house, with all necessary out-houses, in good repair—an excellent garden, with orchards of various fruits, of choice selections. The situation, on the waters of the Chesapeake, is airy and healthy, and in point of beauty and convenience, exceeded by few in the state. The best evidence which can be offered of its value, is the handsome profits which have arisen to its occupant, from its possession. This Glebe having accrued to the Parish under the devise of an individual, the vestry are bound by the terms of that devise to induct a minister within six months from the death of the late incumbent, which will be on or before the 20th day of October. In the mean time, they will be ready to hear all those who wish to become candidates.

Richard Dunton, } Church
Nathaniel Holland, } Wardens.

June 14, 1803. 3m.

Claret
FOR SALE.

THE subscriber has just received a Consignment of excellent CLARET, in *Cases*, containing 12 bottles each, which will be sold low for *Cash*, or *Country Produce*, at market rates.

ROBERT GAMBLE.

Richmond, July 21st, 1803.

A GENTLEMAN

OF liberal education and good morals, who is disposed to employ his time and talents in the instruction of youth, may receive advantageous proposals, upon application to the subscriber in Richmond, between the present date and the first of October next.

JOHN D. BLAIR.

July 8th, 1803.

TO BE SOLD,

On the 1st October next, at the Eagle Tavern, the following Tracts of

Military Rights--to wit:

2033 Acres, (the patent by the president of the U. S.) in the name of G. F. Stras, assignee of Wm. Winslow, who was assignee of Benjamin Winslow, an ensign in the army of the U. S.

1003 Acres, a survey made for Peter Talbot, and assigned by general warranty by Wm. Radford, dec. to said G. F. Stras, lying on the west fork of Scioto.

666 2-3 Acres, a survey in the same predicament in every respect as the above. N. B. The above two surveys were received in payment in lieu of cash at 8s. for two houses and a piece of ground, where the family of the said Mr. Radford now reside; sold at a low price.

1000 Acres, being a survey, (as yet in the hands of Col. Richard Anderson) sold by general warranty and engagement to pay the expences of said survey, by Charles Copland, esq. to said G. F. Stras, the said Charles Copland being assignee of Charles Scott, (assignee of Charles Jones) the location being No. 694, N. W. O.

550, being an undivided moiety of 1100 acres, the whole purchased in the name of G. F. Stras, (by the president of the U. S.) the other half, or acre for acre, being claimed by promise from Mr. Chatham, said G. F. Stras' agent, to Mr. Wm. Little for having made the location and this survey of tract, by which circumstance the land is supposed to be very valuable.

400 Acres on Pittman's Creek, state of Kentucky, patented in the name of Robert Harvey, and purchased by G. F. Stras from Charles Copland, esq.

234 Acres, being No. 248, in the Illinois Grant, purchased in 1793, by said G. F. Stras, from capt. John Rogers, dec.

5883 2.3ds.

The terms of sale are, ¼ on the 1st of January 1804;—¼ on the 1st April;—¼ on the 1st of October following, and the last ¼ on the 1st of January 1805, payable in bonds, with approved security. For further particulars, apply, for the first five Tracts, to Messrs. *Pickett, Pollard & Johnson*; for the two last, to Mr. *Charles Copland*.

July 30, 1803.

NOTICE.

In the case of EDWARD JACKSON,
A BANKRUPT.

WHEREAS a commission of bankruptcy, founded upon the act of the Congress of the United States, passed on the 4th day of April, 1800, entitled, "An act to establish an uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United Sates," hath been awarded and issued against Edward Jackson, late merchant of the county of Randolph, but now of the county of Harrison, and he being declared a bankrupt, is hereby required to surrender himself to the commissioners in the said commission named, or a major part of them, on Friday the 22d day of July, and on Wednesday the 17th and Saturday the 27th days of August next, at the commissioners' office in the city of Richmond, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of each day, and make a full discovery and disclosure of his estate and effects—When and where the creditors are to come prepared to prove their debts; and at the second sitting to choose an assignee or assignees of the said bankrupt's estate and effects; and at the last sitting the said bankrupt is desired to finish his examination; and the creditors are to assent to, or dissent from, the allowance of his certificate. All persons indebted to the said bankrupt, or that have any of his effects in their hands, are not to pay or deliver the same but to whom the commissioners shall appoint.

Robert Brooke,
Secretary to the Commissioners.

Commissioners' Office, Richmond, July 16, 1803.

NOTICE.

RICHMOND, AUGUST 8, 1803.

BEING now in the possession of part of Lot No. 364, in the city of Richmond, upon which there is a rent charge of Twenty pounds per year, reserved for John Williams, and Anne his wife, and no *proper* application having been made for the money for some time past—This is to inform all persons whom it may concern, that the rent in arrear, now due, is ready to be paid upon proper demand to me upon the premises; and if I should chance to be out of town when application is made, the payment will be made by application to Mr. Jasper Robbins, or to Mr. Augustine Davis, both of this city.

John McEnery.

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND ready for delivery, a BOOK, containing 304 pages of the choicest HYMNS and SPIRITUAL SONGS now extant. The Hymns are selected from the most approved authors, and adapted to the different modes of Divine Worship. The Spiritual Songs contained in our late publication are comprized in this; also, a number entirely *new*, together with some selected from pamphlets lately published in *North* and *South Carolina*, and in *Baltimore*. The whole have been carefully revised and corrected by the Rev. JOHN COURTNEY, of the city of Richmond.—Purchasers will find the price of this book much lower than any work of the kind heretofore published.

Copies of the above books may be obtained from the Rev. Mr. Courtney, from Mr. W. Potter, Bookbinder, and from either of the publishers.

John Dixon.
John Courtney, Jr.

Richmond, July 20, 1803.

Valuable Property
FOR SALE.

That well known plantation in the upper end of Hanover, called

Bulfield,

NOW containing sixteen hundred and seventy five acres, more or less. It is not necessary to say much concerning this property, for it is not supposed any person will purchase who does not first view it, I therefore invite all those who may be disposed to invest their money in land, to examine this estate. I will, however observe, that it is in tolerable order for farming, and that it has been very much improved within the last three or four years, but there is still room for and great improvements may yet be made. There is on it a tolerable good old fashioned dwelling house, an overseer's house, negro quarters, two good barns (in one of which is Booker's Threshing Machine,) and other convenient out houses, nearly 1000 young apple trees, just beginning to bear, and 4 or 500 peach trees, all of various kinds and choice selections. Between 7 and 800 acres are cleared, the rest in woods and mostly well timbered. About 40 or 50 acres of swamp already cleared and partly ditched, designed for meadow; more than 100 acres are laid off in lots and chiefly well set in clover.

There is sown 300 bushels of forward and 50 of latter wheat, about 150 bushels of the forward wheat is on fallowed and manured land, and put in in a masterly manner, but all the rest is in the corn field, according to the Virginia system—also about sixty acres of Rye. The sale will be made with or without the wheat and rye crops, as may be agreed on, and this circumstance will regulate the surrender of possession.

I desire also to sell, between 70 and 80 valuable

Labourers,

of whom 24 are men and boys, and none very old. These will be sold in families, for on no account will I separate them. Also about 200 head of CATTLE, of which upwards of 40 are Oxen. Ten excellent MULES, well broke to the waggon and plough; some very good work horses, and a work mare, believed to be with foal by a jack; four very good brood Mares, two of them known to be blooded, and the others believed to be so, and two are believed to be with foal by Stirling.

Six Colts, two of them will be two years old next spring, one by Spread Eagle and the other by Cormorant, out of the blooded mares; two yearling colts by Spread Eagle; also one Mule Colt.

All the stock of Sheep and Hogs, Crops of Corn and Rye, plantation Tools, Waggons, Carts, &c. &c.

To save unnecessary conversations, it is proper to observe, that the negroes, stock, &c. will not be sold until a previous sale of the land shall have taken place; or the whole will be disposed of at once to a single purchaser.

I again offer the remainder of my Richmond property for sale, consisting of a square of Lots and the Houses formerly occupied by myself including the House in which the Loan Office of the United States is now kept. The vacant Lots adjoining Mr. Pickett. A House and Lot lately the property of Samuel McCraw, Esq. and the House and Lot formerly occupied by the Hon. John Pendleton. Possession of the Richmond property (except the House and Lot last mentioned and the vacant Lots) cannot be surrendered until the 1st Jan. 1804, without the consent and to suit the convenience of the present occupants.

I desire likewise to sell, about 24,000 acres of

Military Lands,

In the state of Kentucky and on the N. W. of the Ohio, chiefly patented in my own name, some of which patents are now and others will soon be in my possession. From these all the information may be derived as to its situation, &c. which it is in my power to afford.

Satisfactory titles to the foregoing property will be given the purchasers according to the tenure by which I hold the same.

Although it is no part of my object to turn the property hereby offered for sale, into public funds, yet payments for any part of it will be facilitated by receiving any species of the stock of the United States or of the Bank of the United States, or of any private Banks and Insurance Companies, so far as to accommodate purchasers. For terms apply to

John Hopkins.

Richmond, Jan. 3, 1803. 12awtf

LAND & NEGROES
FOR SALE.

On Tuesday the first day of November next, if fair, otherwise on the first fair day thereafter, will be sold, on the premises to the highest bidder, that valuable and highly improved seat, called

CLIFTON,

WHEREON I now reside, in the vicinity, and adjoining the town of New-Castle, in the county of Hanover, containing by an old survey three hundred acres, more or less, of high and flat land, under new enclosures, and commanding an extensive prospect of the town and surrounding country, on either side of the Pamunkey River.

The improvements consist of a two story dwelling house, with four rooms and a passage below, and 3 above stairs, with large and convenient closets, and a good cellar; together with the several attached and detached offices of every description, and an excellent garden, to which, for a number of years, the greatest attention has been directed.

The above, in the mean time, may be treated for at private sale.

At the same time and place, will be sold, about 20 valuable country born SLAVES; amongst them are some excellent house servants, cook, weaver, rough carpenter, and shoemaker, together with the crops of CORN, WHEAT, &c.—Household and Kitchen FURNITURE of every kind, stocks of HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP and HOGS—Plantation and Farming UTENSILS.

The Land will be sold on a credit of 12 months, and the rest of the property at 12, for all sums above twenty dollars. Bond with approved security will be required, to carry interest from the day of sale. Application may be made to either of my sons at Petersburg or Richmond.

John Shore.

Clifton, August 18, 1803. 12awtN.